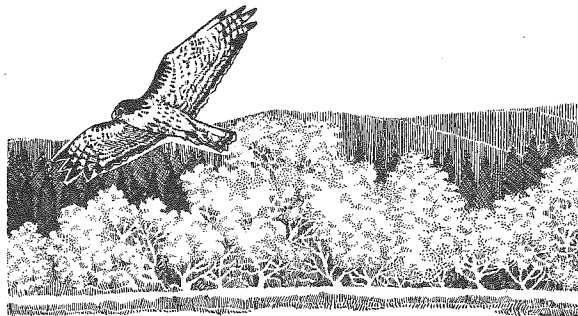
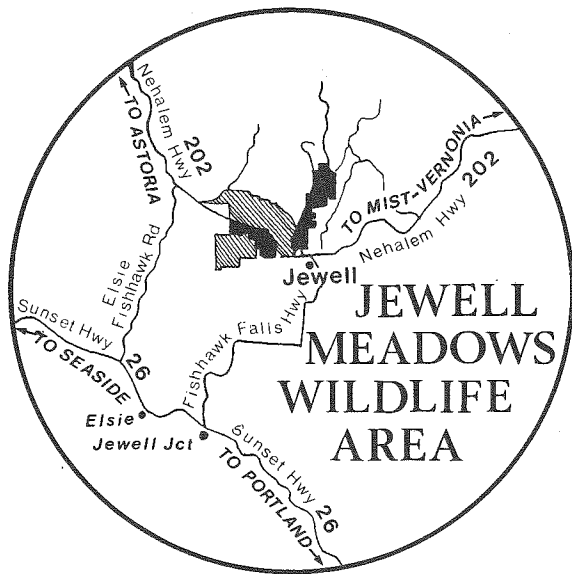




WILDLIFE ON THE AREA

Roosevelt elk are the most visible animals during November through April. During the winter 75-200 elk can be seen almost every day feeding and resting in the meadows. Additional elk use the meadows along Beneke Creek and are often seen from the road. Bird life is varied, changing with habitat and season of the year. Crows, jays, red-tailed hawks, and many song birds can be observed daily. Bald eagles occasionally visit the area during the winter to feed on the remains of dead animals.

A great variety of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians live on the area. Many are visible to the cautious and patient observer. Binoculars, spotting scope, and animal identification books will aid in observations and study of the wildlife.

Viewing opportunities vary with month and time of day. The following table outlines the best month and time to see several common species.

VIEWING POTENTIAL AND TIME OF DAY

COMMON WILDLIFE SPECIES	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	VIEWING POTENTIAL
Roosevelt Elk													Excellent
Black-tailed Deer													Fair
Coyote													Fair
Red-tailed Hawk													Good
Crow													Good
Song Birds													Excellent
Band-tailed Pigeons													Good
Bald Eagle													Fair
Swallows (4 species)													Excellent

All day
 Early AM and PM
 Occasionally AM & PM
 Not present

AREA RULES

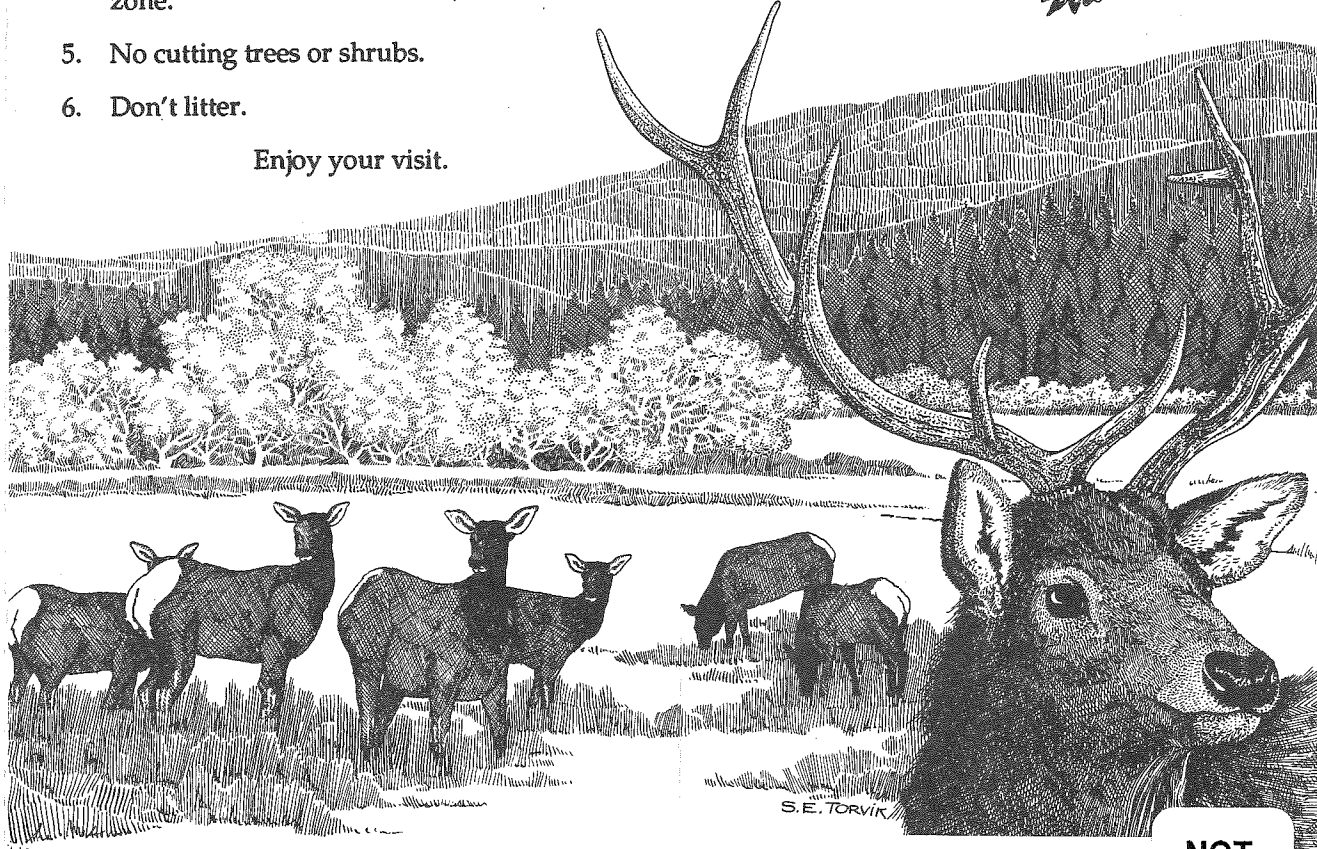
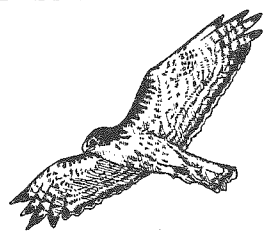
Please obey the signs that are posted at appropriate locations on the area. The rules serve to protect the beauty of the area and insure that the wildlife can live at ease. Following are some of the major restrictions.

1. No overnight camping.
2. Keep vehicles off meadows and closed roads.
3. Don't go beyond signs restricting access or public use.
4. No hunting in refuge or posted "safety zone."
5. No cutting trees or shrubs.
6. Don't litter.

Enjoy your visit.

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JEWELL MEADOWS WILDLIFE AREA



HOW TO REACH JEWELL

To reach Jewell Meadows from Portland, travel west on Highway 26 (Sunset Highway) to the Jewell Junction, just west of Elderberry Inn. Continue north on the state highway (unmarked) which parallels the Nehalem River for 9 miles to Jewell. At Jewell travel 1.5 miles west on Highway 202 to the refuge area on Fishhawk Creek. Parking areas are provided at strategic points to aid viewing. The Beneke Creek tract is north of Jewell on Beneke Creek Road.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE
P.O. Box 59, Portland, Oregon 97207



OR FW .5J54 :989 c.1

Jewell Meadows Wildlife Area

NOT FOR LOAN



GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ELK

Bull elk shed their antlers — March -
mid-April

New antler growth is visible — 1-2
weeks after the antler is shed

Elk calves first visible in the meadows — mid-
June

Elk breeding season — mid-September to mid-
October

Period of maximum bull bugling activity —
mid-September to mid-October

Winter feeding of elk on refuge begins —
about first week of December

Winter feeding ends — first week of April

Because wildlife roam free over the area, they are not always visible to the viewer. Many species are difficult to observe because they are secretive, seldom leaving their hiding spots or are active only at night. Often the observer can catch a glimpse of them, but most often only the evidence of their presence is seen. During a visit look for the telltale sign of wildlife presence: a simple mound of fresh dirt in a meadow may be the work of the coast mole, small tunnels in roadside grass are often left by the meadow vole. Freshly disturbed soil or mud should be inspected for the recorded tracks of the coyote, raccoon, deer, and elk.

AREA VEGETATION

A variety of plant species creates desired wildlife habitats. Habitats on the area include mixed age stands of coniferous forest, hardwood forest of red alder and bigleaf maple, streamside trees and shrubs, abandoned orchards, grassy meadows, sedge wetlands, small ponds, and clear streams. Each habitat type is an important source of food, water, and cover to the various wildlife species.

April and May are the best times for viewing the forest wildflowers.

FARMING OPERATION

You may notice that some meadows are being tilled and seeded. This is an ongoing project of the department to maintain the meadows in productive and nutritious elk food. Reseeding of meadows occurs every 7-10 years with a few fields being revitalized each year. Hay is removed from the fields each summer to stimulate tender forage for fall and winter wildlife use.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

At the 100 foot high Fishhawk Creek Falls, 3 miles west of Fishhawk tract, is the Lee Wooden County Park, named after an area pioneer.

Visitors with vehicles suitable for traveling gravel surfaced roads are encouraged to make the Beneke Creek-Crawford Ridge loop. Visible to the east from Crawford Ridge are the Cascade Mountains: Hood, Adams, and St. Helens. To the west and north Saddle and Nicolai mountains are in view. Also visible from the ridge is a panoramic view of Clatsop County's extensive forest.

Looking west from the Fishhawk parking area is the 3,283 foot Saddle Mountain. This mountain is an Oregon State Park and can be reached west of Elsie on U.S. 26.

HISTORY

The name Jewell is taken from the logging community located at the junction of Fishhawk and Beneke creeks.

Logging during the first part of the century in much of Clatsop County was done by railroad. Today many forest roads still follow these aban-

doned railroad grades. Remains of the old railroad trestles are still evident along many of these roads.

The Tidewater Railroad passed directly through the Fishhawk area following Fishhawk Creek. The line eventually crossed Highway #202 at the Tidewater Summit.

The Big Creek Railroad grade can be found on the side road off Crawford Ridge Road (see map).

